

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

TEN CENTS A WEEK

WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably showers tonight and
Thursday; cooler Thursday.

VOLUME 95—NUMBER 68

NEWARK, OHIO, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1918

NO FURTHER FIGHTING IS ANTICIPATED

Conference Being Held By American and Mexican Officials Today

THREE AMERICANS KILLED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LINE

At Nogales, Ariz., and Mexican Casualties Are Near 200

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 28.—An agreement by which further trouble would be avoided was expected to result today from conferences between American and Mexican officials who were summoned here following fighting at the international line late yesterday between American soldiers and Mexicans in which three Americans were killed and 28 wounded. The Mexican casualties in the fighting are estimated at 50, of which 15 were killed.

A revised list of the casualties suffered by the Americans shows that one officer and two enlisted men were killed and 28 soldiers and civilians wounded in yesterday's fighting. Three of the wounded are reported seriously hurt.

The American officer killed was Captain Joseph D. Hungerford, who commanded a troop of negro cavalry. Among the Mexicans killed was Felix Penalosa, mayor of Nogales, Sonora, the Mexican town opposite here.

Among the Americans wounded is Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Herman, commander of the border patrol here. His wound is not serious.

The fighting began at 4:15 yesterday afternoon when a Mexican attempted to cross into the United States. A. A. Barber, a United States customs guard twice ordered the Mexican to halt and when the latter failed to comply, Barber drew his pistol but did not fire.

Two Mexican custom guards, according to Barber's account, resented his interference with the Mexican and opened fire. The bullets missed Barber but struck Corporal Barney Lotz in charge of the American guards.

Lotz was shot through the arm and the lungs and ran to a telegraph office nearby on the American side, shouting for assistance. He fell unconscious at the door and was removed to the base hospital where he died.

Barber returned the fire and felled the Mexican guard who had mortally wounded the corporal.

The firing then became general, Mexicans appearing suddenly in the doorways of houses, on the roofs of buildings and in the surrounding hills and shooting across International avenue, which forms the boundary line.

American soldiers on patrol duty returned the fire and an appeal for reinforcements was sent to Camp Stephen Little. Lieutenant Colonel Herman responded with four companies of infantry and two troops of negro cavalry.

As Lieutenant Colonel Herman reached the boundary line he fell with a bullet wound in the right knee but after receiving first aid treatment he returned to the firing line and directed his troops.

The first American military unit to cross the line was a troop of negro cavalry under command of Captain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

NO GASOLINE FOR JOY RIDERS IS NEW REQUEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The fuel administration today called on the public east of the Mississippi river to stop using gasoline for passenger automobiles, motorcycles and motor-boats on Sundays until further notice. Unless voluntary action on the part of the public improves the gasoline situation, notice is given that the administration will be obliged to enforce prohibitory regulations.

Only voluntary compliance with the letter and spirit of the request will prevent the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays. It was declared at the fuel administration. Automobiles for hire are included in the curtailment program.

The Only Exceptions to The Rule
Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply were announced as:

Tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.

Vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties.

Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons and conveyances used for funerals.

Railway equipment using gasoline.

Repair outfitts employed by telephone and public service companies.

Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electric city is not available.

The action was taken by the fuel administration, it was stated, to meet a threatened shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas created by increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France.

PROHIBITION ENDORSED BY REPUBLICANS

Hamilton County Delegates Fought Against Its Incorporation

INTO THE PLATFORM WHICH FAVERS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Jones, Defeated for Nomination Sends Telegram Pledging Support

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Memorial Hall, Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—By an overwhelming viva voce vote, the Republican state convention in session here, today adopted a platform strongly endorsing state and national prohibition, woman suffrage and a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious close.

Hamilton county delegates to the Republican state platform convention in session here, today carried to the floor of the convention their fight against the incorporation in the platform of a plank advocating state and national prohibition.

This action came after the resolutions committee by an overwhelming majority last night voted in favor of a strong dry plank, despite the protests of the Cincinnati delegation.

Following is the protest the Hamilton county man submitted to the resolutions committee and which was carried before the convention:

"The undersigned delegates from Hamilton county, Ohio, respectfully call your attention to a Republican platform plank of 1914 which reads as follows:

"We call the attention of the electors of Ohio to the pending constitutional amendments, all of which are submitted without political party sponsorship, through the plan initiation recently provided for in our constitution and ask a verdict of the convictions of Ohio citizenship without partisan prejudice of political bias. We pledge the Republican party to the conscientious execution of the will of the majority and to use all the authority provided in the constitution and statutes, for the enforcement of the law."

"The plank was good doctrine then and should be now, particularly in view of the fact that the same conditions existing then practically prevail now.

"We therefore submit this plank for your consideration with the recommendation that it be incorporated in the Republican platform of 1918 and be adopted as the party

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

HUNS CAPTURED SINCE JULY 1ST PASS 112,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The number of prisoners taken by the allies since July 1 has passed the 112,000 mark, General March said today.

In the same time the allies have taken from the Germans 1,300 cannoneers of the field gun calibre and larger.

The slight margin held on early returns by Edward Frensdorff, of Hudson, over John W. Bailey, of Battle Creek, was wiped out when the big Wayne county (Detroit) vote began to come. These returns combined with incomplete figures from 24 other counties gave Bailey a majority of 1,364.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Detroit, Aug. 28.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, and choice of President Wilson for the Michigan senatorial nomination, was today on the face of returns from more than half the state, both winner and loser in Tuesday's statewide primaries.

Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, Mich., commander in the third United States naval district, and former secretary of the navy, has won the Republican nomination for United States senator by a vote which incomplete returns indicate may equal the total number of votes polled by both Ford and former Governor Chase S. Osborn. Only a tight vote was cast for William G. Simpson of Detroit, the other Republican candidate.

The French advance noted in this morning's official statement from Paris, the chief of staff pointed out, marks the creation of another deep salient in the enemy lines which is now being put "between the pincers." The French have reached Noyon and are within two miles of the Somme at this point.

Since last Saturday the British as a result of their persistent advance have over run the Hindenburg

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

German Line Crumbles After the Capture of Roye; Hun Troops Are Now Retreating Over a Wide Front

HUN AIR RAID ON HOSPITAL KILLS TWO U. S. SOLDIERS BUT COMES TOO EARLY TO GET THESE WOUNDED FIGHTERS



Wounded American soldiers arriving at hospital.

German airmen recently achieved another "great victory" when they dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy, France, killing two persons and in-juring fourteen others. The wounded American soldiers shown in the photo would have been in danger, too, had they arrived a day earlier. The picture shows them entering

the hospital. The hospital was plainly marked with the insignia and the airmen flew low enough to see the emblem easily, witnesses say.

FORD WINS ON THE DEMY. TICKET AND LOSES ON G. O. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

MAN POWER BILL NOW IN HANDS OF CONFERENCE COM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Senate amendments to the man power bill extending the draft ages to 18 and 15 years were rejected formally by the house today and the measure sent to conference. Arrangements were made for the conferees to meet immediately with the hope of smoothing out differences after a few hours discussion.

The chief points at issue are the work or fight amendment and the house provision which would require the registration and classification of alien citizens of co-belligerent nations.

Representative McCulloch of Ohio, author of the latter asked today that the house be given opportunity to express itself again on that amendment by voting on instructing its conferees to insist on its retention.

Chairman Dent of the military committee objected to tying the hands of the conferees and no instructions were given.

WILL PROBABLY PASS PROHIBITION MEASURE FRIDAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Consideration in the senate of the national war time prohibition measure, which under an agreement reached by leading opponents and supporters of the measure is to be amended so as to become effective on July 1, 1919, instead of January 1 next, was postponed today until tomorrow the senate adjourning in respect to the late Senator James of Kentucky.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, prohibition leader, said the compromise measure probably will be passed by Friday.

The same thing happened in the neighborhood of Flers, south of Bapaume, where 70 prisoners were brought back by patrols which retired when the enemy threw in a heavy counter-attack. The German attack suffered severely from British artillery and machine-gun fire. Devilie wood was taken by the British and then lost. It is reported it has been captured again.

Elements of 16 battalions have been found mixed upon a front of less than four miles near Bapaume.

North of the Scarpe considerable progress has been made and the British are reported driving eastward from Oppy and Gavrelle, which they hold.

CANADIANS TAKE 2,000 PRISONERS.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the British Forces in France, Aug. 28.—(Morning)—British troops today completed the capture of Mount Renard, two miles southwest of Noyon, according to the Temps, which says that the French are approaching Noyon which probably is in their possession.

Canadian troops in their advance astride the Scarpe yesterday captured more than 2,000 Germans.

LINES WHICH HAVE HELD BACK ALLIED TROOPS ARE GIVING WAY AND FRENCH ON LINE LESS THAN THREE MILES WEST OF SOMME RIVER AND CANAL

THIRTY VILLAGES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH SINCE TUESDAY MORNING

Many Vital Points Taken From Retreating Enemy who Also Lose Thousands of Men and Large Number of Cannon—British Troops Have Crossed the Old Hindenburg Line and Have Also Taken Many Important Towns—Line Advanced in the Flanders Area Over a Front of Four Miles—Heavy Losses Inflicted on the Germans by French on the Somme Battle Field.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Paris, Aug. 28, 1:30 p. m.—The German retreat on the Somme battlefield has become precipitate. The French First and Third armies are at no point losing contact with the enemy. The French are inflicting heavy losses on the retreating Germans.

French cavalry are harassing the retreating Germans in the Chaulnes region are hampering the withdrawal of the enemy forces. There is a report that General Mangin's army is crossing the Ailette river.

(Compiled from A. P. Dispatches.)

German forces in southern Picardy are retreating over a wide front. After the capture of Roye by the French yesterday the German front has crumbled. The lines which have held back the French and British for the last two weeks, are giving way and today's official reports show the French on a line less than three miles west of the Somme river and canal.

Thirty villages have been captured by the French in the advance which was started early Tuesday morning. Chaulnes, the center of the German line between Roye and the Somme river, as it flows west through the battlefield, has been captured and many other vital points have been taken from the retreating enemy. While the French have been smashing the enemy's front along the Chaulnes-Roye line, the British have swung forward in the sector east of Arras.

"North of the Arras-Cambrai road, they have reached the outskirts of the villages of Haucourt, Remy and Boiry-Notre Dame, about a mile east of the positions where they were known to be yesterday and well east of the Hindenburg line. South of the Somme the British have taken Foucaucourt, while north of the river they have gained nearly all of Trones wood.

In the Flanders area the British have advanced their line over a front of four miles astride the Neu-Berquin road. This is the area from which the Germans have been retiring for the last three weeks.

Dispatches from the far east tell of allied successes against the Bolsheviks.

The great battle in Picardy and Artois continues with undiminished violence. Allied troops, particularly on the northern and southern wings of the 57-mile line, from north of the Scarpe to south of Roye, are fighting desperately but apparently with much confusion, to stay the British attacks in the region of Bapaume.

Since noon today heavy reinforcements have been put into the enemy line in the Bapaume region and his resistance there has stiffened. Apparently the use of these reinforcements is for the purpose of giving the enemy time to dig in on a line paralleling the Canal Du Nord on the west. Whether he will be able to hold this line is very doubtful. His next defense line east would be behind the Canal Du Nord, about six miles east of Bapaume.

Every means known to modern warfare are being used by the enemy to stay the on-rush of the British and French, but the allies' machine-moves on. Heavy reinforcements have been thrown into the fray by the Germans, mostly in the center around Bapaume. The one desire of the enemy appears to be to find a line where he can stand long enough to make an orderly retirement.

Marshal Foch, however, is giving the enemy no rest. There is no let-up in the allied pressure and each day the active fighting front is being extended on the north and south. Each extension is marked by further gains, adding to the peril of the enemy center, which fights desperately to prevent the British from breaking through.

On the north, astride the Scarpe, the British have broken through the Hindenburg line on a front of 10 miles or more, and continue their push after an advance of three miles Tuesday. They have reached Vimy-Artois, in the rear of the Hindenburg line, and have broken through, or almost reached the reserve line known as the Queant-Drocourt switch line. The British here are advancing on the main roads to Douai and Cambrai and before them in terrain untouched by previous battles of the war. Gavrelle, on the main road from Arras to Douai is only eight miles from Douai.

Among the ruins and shell-craters of the old Somme battlefield about Bapaume the Germans are putting up a stiff resistance. Bapaume itself is now part of No Man's Land, but the Germans are clinging to every foot as long as possible.

North and south of Bapaume the British have made only slight progress against the enemy defense. Great confusion is reported behind the German lines on this sector and the enemy is digging a trench line to the east of Bapaume.

Among the larger villages taken by the French are Omicourt, about two miles east of Chaulnes, Balatre, three miles northeast of Roye; Roiglise, a mile and three-quarters southeast of Roye toward Noyon, and Verpillieres, south of Roiglise.

The text of the statement reads: "During the night the French maintained contact with the rear guards of the enemy and have continued their advance."

"North and south of the Avre we have occupied Chaulnes, Omicourt, Balatre, Roiglise and Verpillieres.

"Further south we have penetrated into the wood of Crepeau-sous-Roye and have taken Dives.

"This morning we have continued our advance toward the Somme and north of the Avre we have reached the general line of Licourt, Potte and Mesnil-le-Petit (just west of the Somme river) and Nesle.

"Since yesterday we have taken (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

AMERICAN JUMPS TO DEATH FROM BURNING PLANE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, Aug. 27.—Second Lieutenant Franklin Fox of Philadelphia, attached to headquarters staff, was killed Friday afternoon when an airplane in which he was riding caught fire. The pilot, an experienced aviator, jumped and was killed.

Lieutenant Fox was a newspaper man until the United States entered the war. He was employed on the Boston Herald and the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TURN FOR THE WORSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Aug. 28.—The German empress, who has been ill for several days, has taken a turn for the worse, according to a message received in Amsterdam from Dusseldorf and forwarded to the Exchange Telegraph company.

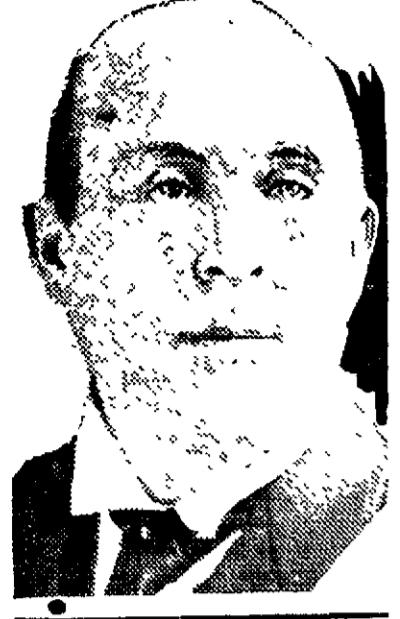
FRENCH TROOPS CROSSING THE AILETTE RIVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Paris, Aug. 28, 4:40 p. m.—General Mangin's troops began crossing the Ailette river today,

SEN. OLLIE JAMES DIED EARLY TODAY AT BALTIMORE, MD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28.—Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky died at Johns Hopkins hospital today of an acute affection of the kidneys.



OLIE JAMES

Mrs. James and the senator's brother, E. H. James were with him when the end came at 6:45 a.m.

Senator James had been a patient at the hospital for about three months. Physicians at first believed that he had a good chance to regain his health and an operation was performed. Later his condition became more serious and transfusion of blood was made on several occasions.

The senator rallied recently when informed of his renomination to the senate and for a time held his own but later his condition again became grave and he steadily grew weaker. At about 2 o'clock this morning his attendants saw that the end was near and Mrs. James and the senator's brother were summoned to the office.

Senator James was born at Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky July 27, 1871, and was educated in the common and academic school. He was a page in the Kentucky legislature during the session of 1887 and studied law under his father, L. H. James, being admitted to the bar in 1891.

He was one of the attorneys for Gov. Goebel in his celebrated contest for governor of the state of Kentucky and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896 and a delegate from the state at large to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis in 1904, and was elected chairman of the Kentucky delegation of both. He served as chairman of the state convention in Kentucky in 1900. He was married December 2, 1903, to Miss Ruth Thomas, of Marion, Kentucky.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Washington, Aug. 28.—Both houses of congress adjourned immediately today upon announcement of the death in Baltimore of Senator James of Kentucky. Committees were appointed to accompany the body to Kentucky tonight and attend the funeral at the James home at Marion.

Brief tributes to the dead senator were paid today by his colleagues and resolutions of regret were adopted. The flags of the capitol were ordered at half mast for thirty days. Memorial services for former Senator Newlands of Nevada, arranged for today, were postponed until next Monday.

CAMP SHERMAN NOTES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., Aug. 26.—The board of inquiry by the war department to examine conscientious objectors at the various cantonments completed its examination here yesterday of 92 objectors of this camp, 32 from Camp Taylor and 8 from Camp Custer. The board has power to recommend whether the objectors be granted 90-day furloughs or it can recommend that they be transferred to non-combatant or combatant services.

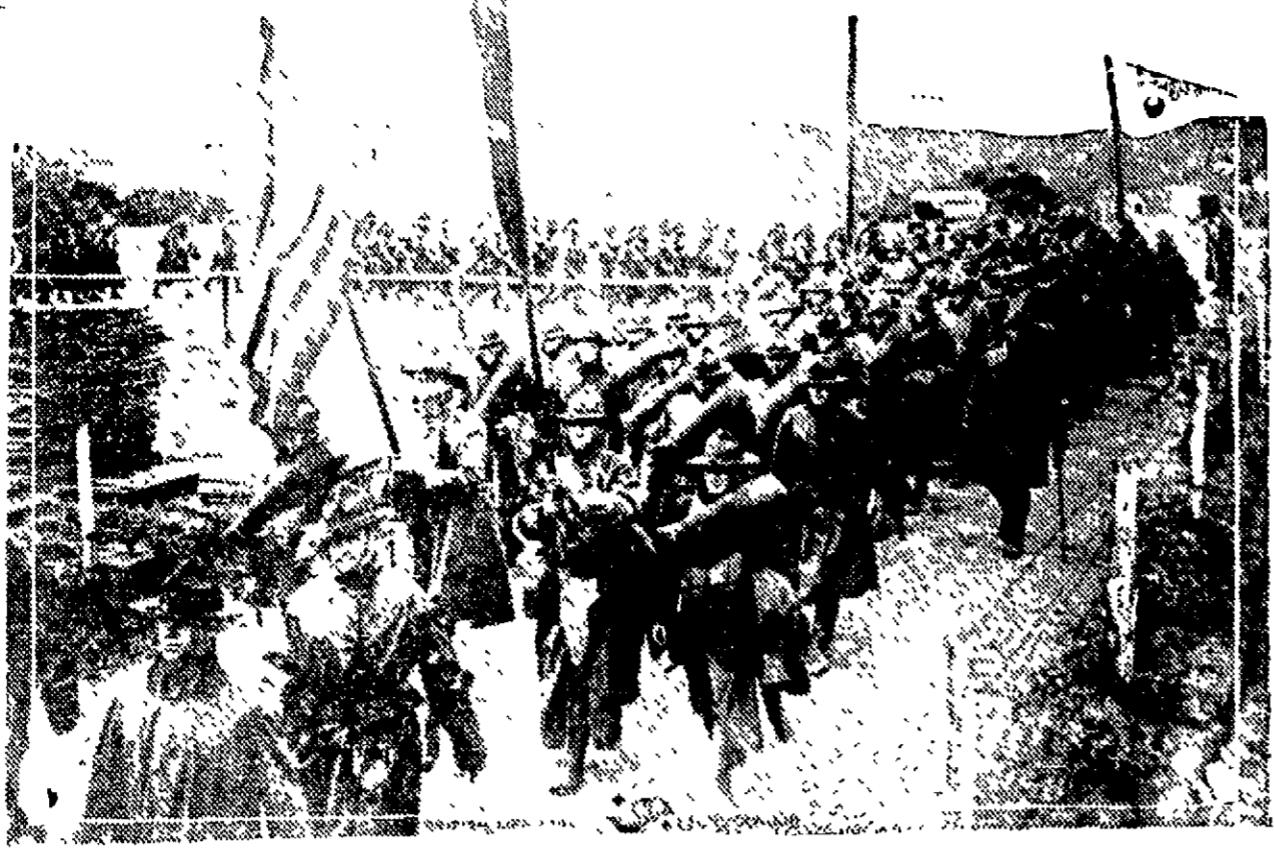
Members of the board Dean H. F. Stone of Columbia University, Major Stoddard of Camp Sherman and Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, investigate whether the men classed as "conscientious objectors" are sincere in their belief. Until Washington sanctions the board's recommendation in the cases of the Camp Sherman, Camp Taylor and Camp Custer men, no more furloughs. Many of the men examined by the inquiry board asked for similar furloughs but these will not be granted until Washington is heard from.

An opportunist is one who is always looking for a chance to do other folks.

If you want to see how interesting a man can get watch him treat his appetite.

Easiest way to do without wheat,
says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
(CRISP CORN FLAKES)

STREAM OF U. S. TROOPS STILL POURING INTO FRANCE



American troops arriving in France.

The line of American troops arriving in France is almost an end-

less one. Every registration means thousands of more men

made available to keep this stream flowing.

CAPT. A. H. HEISEY ATTENDS WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

Captain A. H. Heisey has been called to Cleveland to attend a meeting of the war camp community service of the war and navy department.

Mr. Heisey has not only been appointed to represent Newark and the county in this work but has been appointed by Hon. Myron T. Herrick to serve on the finance committee in conjunction with Colonel Wm. Cooper Procter of Cincinnati, and will act as chairman of the finance committee at this meeting.

PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1.)

attitude on the question involved therein.

"We earnestly protest against a so-called 'dry' plank in the Republican platform on the ground that such a plank would have a tendency to divide the Republicans throughout the state upon a question, for the solution of which, without partisan feeling, opportunity and means are at hand."

"We deem it our duty to the party as well as our constituency to advise your committee that such a 'dry' plank would not be accepted by Hamilton county as a sound Republican doctrine."

Edwin Jones of Jackson defeated for the Republican nomination for governor by Frank B. Willis, today sent a telegram to the convention pledging his support to "the entire party ticket" and especially to Mr. Willis.

The temporary organization of the convention was made permanent.

During a recess meeting of county chairmen was held to make campaign plans.

The convention adopted a resolution prolonging for another year the life of the state advisory committee.

There was only one dissenting vote against adoption of the platform practically as it was prepared by the resolutions committee.

The convention will meet in Memorial Hall at 10 a.m. to adopt the platform presented by the resolutions committee and complete other routine business.

lican party in Ohio will fight its campaign this fall.

The prohibition plank which favors support of its statewide prohibition amendment and ratification of the federal prohibition proposal was adopted by the committee on resolutions at an early hour this morning by a vote of 16 to 3. Its ratification by the convention is practically assured. The text of the prohibition declaration follows:

"We favor support of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution and the enactment of necessary legislation to make it effective. Advocating and supporting federal prohibition legislation as a war time measure, we nevertheless realize that such legislation automatically repeals itself at the close of the war. Therefore, we favor the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution as a permanent solution of the liquor question."

The resolutions committee also adopted a plank urged by equal suffragists advocating the adoption by congress of the federal equal suffrage proposal which now is before the senate, it already having been adopted by the house. The vote on this proposal was 16 to 4. It will be presented to the convention for ratification this morning.

A strong "win the war" plank also was adopted by the committee. It says in part:

"We subscribe our all, unreservedly to the triumphant winning of the war for the defense of American national rights and the world defense against the aggression of the imperial German government. We stand behind our government with all our resources in spirit, men and material to the complete and speedy ending of the war with a peace which shall meet the full aspirations of American and allied ideals of civilization."

Other important planks adopted by the committee are financial relief for cities and schools; an eight hour day, old age pensions for industrial workers and broadening the scope of the workmen's compensation law to include protection for employees of foreign corporations doing continuous business both within and without the state.

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—STILL SIGNING TREATIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Aug. 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and his party have arrived at an English port

—NORTH OF THE SOMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—German and Russian plenipotentiaries Tuesday from Berlin, signed three treaties supplementary to the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

—WILL DISTRIBUTE
60,000 POUNDS OF
SUGAR SHORTLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Aug. 28.—The British government has issued a statement that the amount of sugar short

ly available will be distributed on

the special 16-pound certificates, which makes the greater to obtain what remains of the sugar available. The certificates will be distributed by the ministry in London next Monday, as the sugar will not be available before that date.

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—EXTENSION OF FULL SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Fixing the price of cotton in the south the same as the price of wheat is fixed in the north.

—ABSENT VOTING LAW THAT WILL ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

—DENUNCIATION OF THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC STATE ADMINISTRATION IN MANAGEMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, ESPECIALLY WITH RESPECT TO HOUSING.

—ENDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORMER GOVERNOR FRANK B. WILLIS.

—ENDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF SENATOR WARREN G. HARDING.

—FORMAL RATIFICATION THIS MORNING BY THE STATE PLATFORM CONVENTION IS ALL THAT REMAINS TO MAKE FEDERAL AND STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE REPUBLICAN

—THE RYSPERSON'S WARNING IS, LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE WHEN IT IS RED, NOR UPON THE BROILED LIVE LOBSTER.

—IT IS EASY FOR A DEFEATED CANDIDATE TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE VOTERS SHOULD TURN DOWN A GOOD MAN.

LITTLE GIRL WAS CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER AUTOMOBILE

Caught by the automobile of a Columbus man in the National road, Tuesday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, Bertha Leaman, the 5-year-old daughter of Z. W. Leaman, died within few minutes from her injuries.

The man gave his name as Kent, 9 Broad street, Columbus. He was driving a Cadillac machine with license No. 299151.

The little girl was crossing the road to the store of her father in the village of Linnville. A number of army trucks were passing at the time and the little girl safely passed through their line only to run in front of a machine which had been hidden by the trucks. She was knocked down and it passed over the body, breaking her arm and crushing her chest.

An army surgeon traveling with the trucks gave immediate medical attention, but death came in about 10 minutes.

Surviving are the parents, two other children—Roy and Gladys of the home. The funeral services will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Fairmont church and interment will be made in the Fairmont cemetery.

GERMAN FRONT

(Continued from Page 1.)

30 villages and have realized at the same time an advance of 12 kilometers at certain points."

BRITISH ADVANCE THEIR LINES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Aug. 28.—British forces fighting east of Arras, have reached the outskirts of Haucourt, Remy and Boursy, Notre Dame, north of the city, proved the largest of the series of outposts arranged for the summer.

The members and their friends left the city at 5 o'clock and a delightful evening was spent at the beautiful suburban home. During the evening, Raymond Beckel, who is in the navy, gave a short talk, a resume of the transport service, and what it means to this country. At the conclusion, Mr. Beckel was presented with an appropriate gift by the Rotarians. A picnic supper was a feature of the outing.

NO FURTHER

(Continued from Page 1.)

Tain Hungerford. Captain Hungerford was shot dead at the head of his command.

The infantry followed the negro cavalry men who, after dismounting on the Mexican side of the boundary line, rushed forward singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all Here."

The cavalry men scattered into the brush while the infantry, fighting in the open, was subjected to a withering fire from the Mexican rifles.

Reports that negro cavalry troops crossed the international boundary during the shooting yesterday were officially confirmed here today. A detachment of the cavalry crossed International avenue at 5 p.m. and rode blocks into Nogales, Sonora, to clear the abode houses of snipers.

While American infantry patrolled the international boundary in Nogales early today, across the street, in the Mexican town, stretchers-bearers wound in and out among the adobe huts, removing the Mexicans killed and wounded in the clash between Mexican and American soldiers last night. With an armistice in force and General de Rosey R. Cabell en route here for a conference with Mexican officials, it was believed that no further trouble would result. General Cabell, commander of the Arizona military district, left his headquarters at Douglas last night.

British troops carried out a successful local operation yesterday astride the Neu-Berquin-Estaires road, advancing our line on a front of about four miles and taking a number of prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

"Our troops took Foucaucourt, south of the Somme, yesterday. The town had been strongly held by the enemy with machine guns.

"North of the Somme we attacked and captured the greater part of Trones wood, taking a number of prisoners from a Prussian guard division.

"South of the Scarpe troops of the first army have improved their positions astride the Arras-Cambrai road and have reached the outskirts of Haucourt, Remy and Boiry-Notre Dame.

"North of the Scarpe strong hostile counter-attacks were launched yesterday afternoon along the line of the Arras-Douai railway, forcing our troops back a few hundred yards to the old German trenches on Greenhill hill, where the enemy attack broke down under our fire.

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LONG RUN

A reception is held here Tuesday night for the boys in Class I of the draft.

—W. D. DONALDSON LEFT WEDNESDAY FOR CAMP TAYLOR, KENTUCKY.

Miss Gladys Vermillion of Newark was the week end guest of Miss Eva Wilkins and Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. and children spent Sunday with William and Sammie of Wilkins Corners.

Miss Anna Mahring and son Howard of Newark visited relatives here over Sunday.

Three young children of Charles Wilson are ill with scarlet fever.

Frank Baker and Miss Zona Daniel of the hotel popular young people of this place were married in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson Friday and left them a son. Both mother and

father are doing fine.

Miss Sarah Ridenbaugh is visiting her nephew, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Gault.

The ryperson's warning is, look not upon the wine when it is red, nor upon the broiled live lobster.

It is easy for a defeated candidate to understand why the voters should turn down a good man.

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The Kaiser As I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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PREFACE

For 14 years the kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us.

For that reason I felt at first that no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large.

When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics.

In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

CHAPTER I.**"America Must Be Punished!"**

When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time.

I don't know exactly how many visits the kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles, and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it."

As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. One "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Eulenburg, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-ambassador von Sturm. Although

migrated to America, without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American—"

"Davis, you surprise me!" the kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right. "America values dollars more than she values German lives! She thinks it right to shoot down my people."

He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and firmly declared: "Davis, America — must — be — punished — for — her — actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed mostly clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

(To Be Continued Saturday)

Abe Martin

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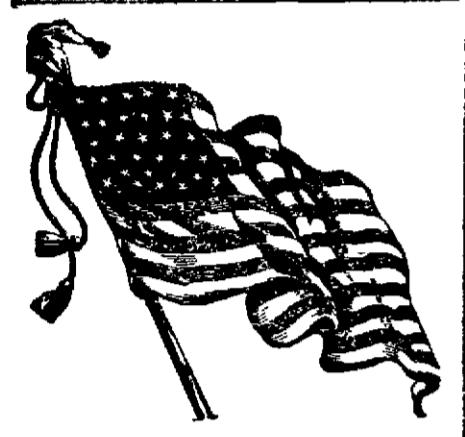
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BUY COAL NOW.

The railroads are now, and will continue to be, heavily burdened with war freight, not the least of which is coal, both for industrial and domestic purposes. Mines are better able to produce, and railroads are more efficient in moving, coal during the Spring and Summer months than during the later seasons.

Do not depend on winter deliveries of coal. So far as is possible, make provisions now when freight movements are necessarily diminished. The Fuel Administration urges it; the Railroad Administration joins in extending the admonition. Buy your winter's supply of coal now.

LOOKING AFTER LABOR.

The great problem of modern government is to secure the welfare of the working masses. The capitalistic classes are entitled to equal protection under the law. All legitimate business enterprises should be fostered in a friendly manner. But the capitalistic classes are able to look after their own interests much better than the workers can.

The Republican party met its downfall principally because it showed too much indifference to the welfare of the working masses. Its policy was too much dominated by wealthy men. They were comfortable under our present social arrangements. They wanted everything to go on in the old ways, assuring them abundant prosperity, but leaving great masses of the working population very poorly provided for.

Since a Democratic administration came into power, the spirit has changed. Far-reaching plans have been set at work to improve the condition of the working classes. Perhaps the best way to get an idea of what is being done is to consult the monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States Department of Labor.

This is a most remarkable showing of government efforts on behalf of all struggling elements. Matters of wages, hours of labor, sanitary care, etc., are studied in all industries. High standards of protection are urged, the working classes are urged, to es-

and defective and dangerous arrangements are pointed out.

Thus the influence of the government is being exerted in an uplift and betterment movement in behalf of the nation's workers. If the Department of Labor learns of abuses in any industry, it will do its best to study conditions and encourage and urge employers to remove them. The working masses have reason to be profoundly grateful to the spirit of this government bureau.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

When we begin to feel the sugar shortage, it was thought it would last but a short time. Just as soon as the Cuban crop could get to this country, it was felt there would be plenty. But sugar has now been short for nine months, and there is no indication of relief.

We have not realized how largely the world has been dependent upon the beet sugar farms of Germany and Austria. They produced before the war 50 per cent more sugar than the cane fields of Cuba and Louisiana put together. No wonder the allied countries have to go short now.

It is humiliating to think that with our vast areas and abundant land suited to beet sugar production, we were producing before the war only 646,000 tons, while Germany was raising 2,500,000 tons.

After the war the Germans will be anxious to sell their sugar to the allied countries. But our allies may not want to buy a supply that may be cut off at any moment.

There ought to be in this country and Cuba and other nearby lands a sufficient area of sugar crops to supply us and our allies permanently, independent of the German and Austrian sugar beet crop. The tremendous developing of the sugar beet in Germany was not wholly a business proposition. It was part of Germany's far sighted plans to become independent in war.

The great difficulty in sugar beet raising is that the production of the right seed is a very long process, requiring the most careful scientific research and infinite pains.

Germany had been selling us 90 per cent of our sugar beet seed prior to the war. We have been slow in not developing this process so as to secure an equally good independent supply of seed. Efforts are now being made to produce this satisfactory seed supply, and they should have all encouragement.

WHAT LOAN MEANS.

When you subscribe to a Liberty Loan you subscribe to the sentiment that the world must be made safe for democracy and subscribe to the fund that is to make the world safe for democracy.

You subscribe to the belief that innocent women and children on unarmed ships shall not be sent to the bottom of the sea; that women and children and old men shall not be ravished and tortured and murdered under the plea of military necessity; that nurses shall not be shot for deeds of mercy, nor hospital ships be sunk without warning, or hospitals and unfortified cities be bombed or cannonaded with long-range guns.

You subscribe to the doctrine that small nations have the same rights as great and powerful ones; that might is not right, and that Germany shall not force upon the world the dominion of her military masters.

You subscribe, when you subscribe to a Liberty Loan, to the belief that America entered the war for a just and noble cause; that our soldiers in France and our sailors on the sea are fighting for right and justice. And you subscribe to the American sentiment that they must and shall be powerful, efficient and victorious.

Licking county over subscribed the first, second and third Liberty Loans and must reach its quota in the Fourth Loan soon to be launched. It is equally important for this county to take its quota of War Savings Stamps. A little more than \$300,000 worth of W. S. S. must still be sold before Licking County "goes over the top."

A good many people are exercising the right of freedom to strike and hold up the war supplies for the army that is protecting their freedom.

The people who are trying to get rich out of the war won't be very popular candidates for office when the boys get home from France.

It is mighty hard for a good old fashioned hobo nowadays to find a place where there aren't a number of jobs awaiting for him.

The merchants who don't advertise are reported exceedingly distressed with the difficulties of war conditions.

When a man gets married to escape the draft, the bride at least shows good courage.

BURY THE HAMMER CLUB.

A social worker from another town who was visiting here the other day was telling about how things were going ahead in the community where she lives. This town maintains a large club house for all forms of community work. The town is advancing in every respect. It is building new streets, laying out parks, improving housing conditions for workers, and running municipal affairs on a business basis.

"What is the secret?" was the question the club members asked. "Don't know" replied the young woman, "except that whatever we take hold of and try to do, we always find people willing to co-operate. It seems to be a pleasure to everyone to take hold and help. If people are asked to serve on committees they don't refuse except for urgent reason, and they take hold and work."

It was the opinion of the club that in so far as Newark acquires that spirit it is bound to make a splendid advance.

PEACE TALK UNTIMELY

(Philadelphia Record)

The more soundly Germany is beaten in France by the great Allied offensive the louder will be the cry for peace which we may expect to hear from the Fatherland. If Marshal Foch succeeds in pushing the Huns back, first to the old von Hindenburg line and then over the border and toward the Rhine, the Teutonic clamor for a cessation of strife may be expected to become almost deafening. The speech of Dr. Solz, the Colonial Secretary, is apparently a feather in this direction. It reflects the apprehensions aroused by the brilliant British and French successes. If these continue, old Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, may be expected to come to the front and wave a peace program.

Even the Kaiser may be guilty of a few sobs and remind the world how pitifully he struggled for peace throughout his reign and how eager he is now to see its blessings restored to distracted Europe.

It is reassuring to note that there is practically unanimous sentiment among the Allies against paying any attention to such hypocritical protestations. Germany is now on the run, and she can be decisively defeated if she does not make an unconditional surrender. The rapidly growing American army in France makes victory impossible for her. Foch now has nearly 1,500,000 fresh and eager soldiers from this side of the Atlantic, and if he throws them against the weakened German line he can break through almost at will. This is one of the interesting possibilities of the near future.

Not only must Germany be beaten to her knees, but Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey must be stripped of any advantages they have gained and be made to do penance for many sins.

Belgium, France, Russia, Poland, Rumania, Serbia and Greece must all be restored in their entirety, with compensation for the wrongs they have suffered. Then there will be a chance for lasting peace. So long as von Hindenburg and the Kaiser continue to talk of a "strong German peace," the war must be kept up until the idea is knocked into their heads that their cause is lost and that they must accept such terms as the Allies are pleased to make. These will be very different from those vaguely outlined in the speech by von Hertling, von Bethmann-Hollweg and other Teutonic spokesmen.

THE QUIET AMERICANS.

(Hartford Courant)

Those who have read the English newspapers since the United States began sending troops to the front have read with interest the comments made by the English who see each the Mayflower. The comments, as might be expected, are kindly and pious and then are not only surprising but contradictory.

Correspondents of the London Times, as well as members of the staff of that paper, never tire of alluding to the soft voice and the low tones of the American and now we find Rudyard Kipling, who had prior knowledge of the people of the United States, impressed by the same feature.

In an article written by him and published by a syndicate on Saturday last he alludes more than once to this thing. He pictures newly landed soldiers gazing upon a Winchester boy and writes that "they called softly upon their home gods to witness that he was so inconceivably a fact as the rest of the new world they had been decanted into." They "called softly" it was observed, according to Kipling, and three paragraphs further on in his narrative, he says that their voices were "startlingly low pitched," and yet again, "they are deadly quiet and as low spoken and as direct as their ancestors."

Finally he writes:

"Next I met a few thousand of them in bulk, a pageant of splendid youth, representing perhaps two days' arrival. One batch of over a thousand averaged five feet ten, all very soft spoken, and all with one look in their inquisitive eyes. How will they look when they see women and children gassed or have to put away the remnants of a bombarded nurse?"

The American people have not changed greatly since Kipling was a resident of Brattleboro and yet his estimate of them, as well as the estimate of other educated Englishmen, has been modified greatly. We have been discovered for the second time, not by Columbus, who did not realize how his voyage would affect European affairs, but by the English people of today. We may be discovering them but, at any rate, they are finding that we are human beings, not altogether ignorant, but well developed and efficient. The discovery is likely to be a good

thing. But we do not understand as yet why we strike the English as a singularly quiet and soft-spoken race. Have they hitherto accepted the stage cowboy as the typical American?

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

For half a dozen centuries there has been in all the world no prouder military title than that of Marshal of France. It has signified the highest honor a soldier of the kingdom, the empire, or the republic might achieve, and the list of those who have borne it sounds like a trumpet blast.

Sonde, Turenne, Berkwick, Saxe and a dozen like them upheld the honor of the Bourbons on battlefields from Italy to the Low Countries and from Lisbon to the heart of Germany. After them came marshals of another breed, but Frenchmen all. Napoleon named a score of them, to wield his thunderbolts. Bonapartists, they were dukes, and princes and kings before the setting of the sun of Austerlitz, and to this day their names bear halos of romance.

The Bourbon kingdom afterward knew its marshals, but they were men of small account, even as were those who received this most coveted of honors from the hands of the little Napoleon. The Third Republic forgot such things, but a great war revives them.

The French republic, indeed, had promised itself that its marshals must fish their batons from the Rhine, and win their rank by the avenging of the nation's wrongs. Joffre, as a commander, has yet to view the Rhine, but his transcendent service at the Marne justified his elevation, and now Foch joins him in the ranks of the elect.

Marshal Foch, like Marshal Joffre, his friend and counselor, may well delight in the rarest distinction for which a French soldier may hope, but his marshal's baton, like Joffre's, will never satisfy while an alien foe gronds under his heels a foot of French soil. He has joined an honorable company, and must rejoice in it, but he knows his work has just begun. His burden should be the higher for the baton which he bears.

MARRIAGES BY TELEGRAPH.

(New York Sun)

We recently called attention to the fact that the numerous marriages by telegraph and telephone which clergymen have assumed to sanction at some of the military camps in this state were not authorized by law. Word now comes from Hempstead that the town clerk has been advised by the attorney general that such marriages are of doubtful validity; and it is also announced that the government will no longer permit the use of the wires in attempts to wed happy pairs who are unhappily separated.

All of which suggests that it is a pretty good idea for clergymen or other persons who are vested with power to perform official acts to consult the written law which is the source of their authority. The New York statute relating to the performance of the marriage ceremony is short and easy of comprehension! and nobody who reads it with any degree of care can doubt that it contemplates the personal presence of both of the contracting parties, at one and the same time, before the officiating minister, priest or judge.

Not only is the law clear in this respect, but the reasons for it are obvious. In no other way can the possibility of fraud, deception or mistake certainly be avoided. A bride groom at one end of a telegraph line at a camp in New York cannot be sure that his bride is at the other end at a village in Kansas. Cases of mistaken identity, even where there is no bad faith, have been too common in the annals of the law to warrant such risks as would be involved in telegraphic marriages; and the state has put its foot down on the objectionable practice none too soon.

Prof. John Norton Pomeroy, one of this country's greatest law teachers, used to say to his students:

"When you have a duty to perform under the law, first look at the law!" This admirable bit of advice should be heeded by every clergyman and officer who is asked to perform a ceremony of marriage.

If the caution which it conveys had been observed in the past, there would not be a lot of alleged telegraphic marriages to breed trouble for the courts—and, worse of all, for innocent offspring—in the future.

Playing with marriage, like playing with fire, is a dangerous thing. The telegraph should not be allowed to play a part in the formalities of so serious a subject.

Spirit of the Press

American Idealism.

While the tribute paid by Lord Reading to American idealism will arouse much satisfaction here, it will be a source of anger and irritation to the enemy. The Germans profess to believe this is a "dollar" war, our entrance into it being inspired solely by paramount commercial position in the world. According to the Kaiser and his spokesmen, President Wilson embarked in it and has been supported by legislators and the people mainly for sordid and material reasons. They know this to be untrue, but any sort of lie seems good enough with which to gull the German masses, and this one in particular has been worked overtime. Gratefully and modestly we accept the compliment of England's Chief Justice that we are a nation of idealists. We are a practical people with, for we are assured that only by the triumph of right ideals and sound principles can the freedom, happiness and prosperity which we desire for ourselves and those who come after us be attained and permanently secured.—New York Herald.

Economic League Against Germany. There is perhaps no stronger weapon against Germany than the threat of an economic league to ex-

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK



The Advocate's VIEHLING POT

Self-will is so ardent and active, defamation of a character or the turning of a person to ridicule. Many will doubtless recall a publication called the Pasquine that appeared at irregular intervals in Granville a number of years ago and whose editorship was attributed to some of the waggish students of Denison University.

Progressive Pantaloony. Our own war poem is as follows: We'd give our pants to France.

Ohio State Journal. That is love's sublimest height—Though the pants would be too tight.

Toledo Blade. Wives take the measure first, pants too tight are sure to bust.

—Louis Globe-Democrat. Who send eight ones, what's the use? France prefers her own Troulouise!

Grand Rapids Press. Brave soul. He proffers all his riches—Who gives his only pair of britches—Malton Star.

And will he not look just too cute Attired in his red union suit?

The Tyrant's Heel. Heard a lot of talk recently that the war would be over by Christmas. If it is, give you one guess what will be in the Kaiser's stocking.

Well, any way, we'll bet it won't be a foot on the neck of the world.

Help! Just south of Florida, my dear, piano music fills the seas; If you go down there you can hear the big waves as they pound the keys.

Luke McLuke. And I suppose that sound I hear, borne in upon the ocean

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One Ford Touring	\$275.00
One Ford Touring	\$400.00
One Ford Roadster	\$550.00
One 3-4 Ton Truck	\$800.00
One Avery Truck (2 Tons)	\$800.00
One Hudson 6 Touring	\$600.00

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We at home also need its cheering influence. Do you have a piano or player in your home? If not let us make you a proposition as we can make you a better price now than later.

THE MUNSON MUSIC COMPANY

31 ARCADE Estab. 1851, E. H. FRAME, MGR.

FOR BETTER MOTORING USE

HAVOLINE OIL
"It Makes a Difference"

55 S. FIFTH STREET, LESLIE GROVE, NEWARK, OHIO.

WILL SEND 61 MEN FROM THE COUNTY TO CAMP SHERMAN

The Licking County Board has been requested to furnish 61 men qualified for general service to be entrained for Camp Sherman during the four-day period beginning September 3rd. The following men are to be induced under the call:

McFarland, Harold; Hobson,

Flowers, Raymond; Utley,

Day, Howard Mann; Johnstown,

Wethers, Rollie; Utica,

Goddard, Arthur; Hebron

Orr, Homer Lester; Newark, R. D. 6

Myers, Glenn E.; Johnstown,

Kinsley, Hugh Deus; Utica

Averill, George; Pataskala

Kotter, Karl M.; Etina

Wilson, Perrle A.; St. Louisville,

Kelley, Perry Orr; Hebron

McMullan, Fred; Cambridge,

Buse, John L.; Granville

Schultz, Walter; Granville

Dav, James Daniel; Vanatic

Todd, Albert Carl; Utica

Wadsworth, L. L.; Newark, R. D. 1

Hicks, John N.; Utica

Pendleton, Fred; Granville

Timmons, Clarence F.; Hebron

Brown, Ralph C.; Granville

Jones, Oscar; Bryan; Hebron

Booth, Paul N.; Black Run

Richards, Harry; Utica

Mauger, Roy Cleo; Pataskala

Wood, Samuel A.; Buckley Lake,

Wohlfarth, Lewis J.; Johnstown

Jones, Russell; Utica

Smidt, Joseph E.; Johnstown

Koontz, Robert E.; St. Louisville

Mason, James L.; Newark, R. D. 8

McKee, Tom C.; Utica

Pound, Guy S.; St. Louisville

Speer, Glen Lee; Johnstown

Holman, Jas. R. L.; Black Run

Apperson, Lawrence; Hanover

Wade, Leo; Kirtland

Dudson, Glenmon M.; Newark, R. D. 7

Simpson, Loren L.; Newark, R. D. 8

Lam, Bertram; Johnstown

Stevenson, Paul; Pataskala

Noland, Everett J.; Hanover

Cly, Cecil; Alexandria

Trubridge, George; Shoppots; Utica

Benson, Hoy; Pataskala

Richardson, Forest H.; Newark, R. D. 8

Edelblute, Calvin; Johnstown

Ward, Alvin; Newark, R. D. 1

Young, Clemon E.; Jackson-Town

Pat, Samuel Jr.; Johnstown

Messick, Walter H.; Hebron

Neighberger, James G.; Utica

DeLong, Andrew; Pataskala

Atkinson, William P.; Pataskala

Arrington, Lewis A.; Utica

Alternates.

Haris, Carroll B.; Johnstown

Wolff, George; Utica

Milner, Jesse L.; Croton

Bash, Don Calvin; Utica

Hatch, Alvy G.; Croton

Alphabetical list of registrants of

9/24 from the county:

Bailey, Frank Paul; Johnstown

Bekhoff, Ray David; Utica

Blain, Elmer; Kirtland

Brown, John E.; Utica

Cochran, Ralph; Utica

Cooperider, Cecil C.; Glenford R. D. 3

Dishenfeld, Floyd A.; Newark, R. D. 2

Farley, Clarence E.; Utica, R. D. 2

Fowler, Floyd W.; St. Louisville

George, Vernon A.; Newark

Hammond, Homer; Alexandria

Hutchcock, Harvey F.; Hebron

Huber, Orville F.; Hebron

Jeffers, Clement R.; Newark, R. D. 1

Kline, Walter H.; Granville

Klooster, Harry; Johnstown

Lusk, Ralph G.; Granville, R. D. 3

Maurer, John F.; Black Run, R. D. 1

Moats, Leonard; Utica, R. D. 3

Moore, Robert; Utica, R. D. 3

Myers, George; Utica

Phillips, Rosece E.; Black Run, R. D. 2

Powers, Loren Ivo; Thorvald, R. D. 8

Simpson, Morris R.; Toboso

Smith, Virgil; Johnstown

Thorn, John; Pataskala

Vermillion, Oscar E.; Newark

Watts, Chalmers L.; Hebron

Wolfe, Warren H.; Newark, R. D. 8

Wootton, Wm. T.; Toledo

Yost, Edward T.; Meyers, Bergenthal

Wounded.

Decreed Undetermined.

Pvt. Chase T.; Emerson, Columbus

Corp. Clarence A. Butts; Rocky River

Corp. Edie McVicker; Toledo

Pvt. Lyle J. Turner; Ashtabula

Pvt. John C. Meeker; Martins Ferry

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Kossoff T.; Crossen, Albany

Sergt. Kenneth H. Thompson; East Liverpool

Pvt. Knowles Wallzopolski; Toledo

Died of Accident.

Pvt. Chase T.; Emerson, Columbus

Corp. Clarence A. Butts; Rocky River

Corp. Edie McVicker; Toledo

Pvt. Lyle J. Turner; Ashtabula

Pvt. John C. Meeker; Martins Ferry

Died.

Pvt. Steve Przykiss; Cleveland

Pvt. Otto Ely Smith; Proctorville

Pvt. Bert C. Wootten; Cleveland

Pvt. Fred W.; Toledo

Pvt. Edward T.; Meyers, Bergenthal

Pvt. Clarence King; Toledo

Wounded.

Pvt. Charles Richter; Cincinnati

Misconduct.

Capt. Harry E.; Elston, Kilns

Pvt. John S. Walker; Kilns

Pvt. Thos. P. Lynch; Painesville

Ordinance No. 2823

MASONIC TEMPLE
Corner Church and Fourth St.
CALENDAR.
Newark Lodge No. 97 F. & A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 7:30 p.m. Stated.
Acme Lodge No. 554 F. & A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12 at 7:30 p.m.
Stated Communication.
St. Luke's Commandery, No. 24, K.T.
Friday, August 30 at 7:30 p.m. Order
of Malta and the Temple.
Thursday, Sept. 24, 7:30 p.m.
Stated concclave.

THORNVILLE BUS.
Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Thornville 8:00 and 11:50 a.m.

Leave Newark 11:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Saturday Night Trip.
Leave Thornville, 6:30 p.m.
Leave Newark 10:00 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
Leave Newark, 8:30 a.m.
Leave Thornville, 5 p.m.

8-13-21 O. M. EAGLE

School books and supplies are all ready at Edmiston's. Those who look ahead will not wait till next Tuesday. 8-27-21

Green Dry Cleaner and Hatter.
Join the sensible crowd at Edmiston's Bookstore and buy your school books before next Tuesday. 8-27-21

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Moved anywhere in the state. R. B. Haynes, Phone 6048. 7-13-11

MONUMENTS—MARKERS
On display, show rooms 136 East Main St. Newark Monument Co. 8-24-10-1

School supplies are scarce. Get them at Edmiston's before next Tuesday. 8-27-21

Crystal Spring Water. It is pure. All bottles cleaned daily. Phone for sample. Auto. 3250. Bower & Bower. 1-24-21

Extra clerks and stacks of the best school supplies at Edmiston's, but don't wait till Tuesday. 8-27-21

Callender Cleans Clothes Clean.
School books at Ohio contract price at Edmiston's, but don't wait till Tuesday. 8-27-21

J. A. Kreider, 282 Union street, will discontinue the delivery of groceries to customers on account of shortage of help. 8-27-31

You can sell your old school books for cash at Edmiston's, but don't wait till Tuesday, if possible to avoid it. 8-27-21

Ivy Poisoning cured with Goodhair soap lather. At druggists 8-28W51

NOTICE.
All salesladies not affiliated with the Retail Clerks Union are urgently requested to be present at the meeting at Newark Trades and Labor Assembly hall over Sparta Confec-tionary store, Thursday evening, August 20 at 7:30 o'clock. Out of town speakers will address the meeting and their message will be of importance to you. 8-28-21

NOTICE—All consumers of ice in this city are hereby notified that the dealers will deliver ice next Sunday but not on Monday, as it is Labor Day and the drivers and handlers will not work that day but will take part in the celebration. (Signed) Local Ice Handlers Union No. 263. 8-28-31

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The partnership of Harter & Bruckles, Grocers and Meat Dealers at 350 North Fourth street has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Harter having disposed of his interests to Mr. Bruckles, who will conduct the business in the future. 8-28-29

Aid Society Meeting.
The Ladies Aid society of St. Paul's Lutheran church will meet on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the lecture room of the church.

Attended Conference.
Rev. D. A. Greene, pastor of the Woodside Presbyterian church returned this morning from Winona, Ind., where he has spent the last ten days attending the Summer Bible Conference.

The First Presbyterian church will hold its first annual church picnic at Moundbuilders Park on Thursday afternoon, August 23, at 2:30 o'clock.

If You Are Sick
Then let us explain to you our modern methods for relieving human ailments.

We will make a careful examination of your case and tell you where the trouble lies. For consultation and examination no charge. Call me by phone for appointment. \$1.00 for adjustment at Office.

A. A. TAYLOR
D. C. M. H.
Chiropractor and Neuro Magnetic Specialist.

Auto. Phone, 1001; Bell, 753-1. Woodbridge Bldg. — Upstairs Cor. Third and Church Sts., Newark

LADY ATTENDANT
Office Hours: 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.

R. E. LUMM HAS LEARNED HOW TO GET GOOD NERVES

Advises Suffering Folks to Buy Nerv-Worth of T. J. Evans.

Nerv-Worth Co.—After years of suffering with indigestion and all other kindred ailments, I have found relief in Nerv-Worth. If you are troubled with nervousness and a general run-down condition, just go to T. J. Evans and get a bottle of Nerv-Worth. Your money is safe. If you are in doubt just take the medicine as directed, and you will have nerve and the worth of your money, but not enough nerve to tell Mr. Evans the medicine is no good.

R. E. LUMM,
37 North 16th Street, Newark, O.
You dollar back at the T. J. Evans Drug store, Newark, if Nerv-Worth does not benefit you. Neighborhood agencies: C. S. Howard, Johnstown; Utica Drug Co., Utica; Hebron Drug store, Hebron; W. P. Ullman, Granville. 8-26-28

"The Match Box," will be given under the auspices of the Philatelic class of the First Baptist Sunday School Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the church. Admission 15 cents. 8-28-1*

Family Reunion.
The Taylor-Vanwinkle reunion will be held in Ely Frey's grove, Fallsburg township, Saturday, September 7. All are invited and bring well filled baskets.

Missionary Notice.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. J. S. Rugg in 440 North Fourth street on Thursday afternoon, August 29. The annual election of officers will be held and all members are asked to be present.

Business Meeting.

A important business meeting and teachers meeting will be held after the prayer meeting of the Second Presbyterian church, tonight at 7:30. All members are urged to attend.

Birth Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schopp of Buckeye Lake, announce the birth of a daughter, Leila Samantha, August 22.

Childs' Welfare.

One hundred and sixteen children, under 6 years, were weighed and measured at East Main street school, Tuesday—making 186 at that school.

Foreign Missionary.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the East Main Street M. E. church, will meet at the home of Mrs. Jackson, 89 Dewey avenue, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This is the last meeting of this year. All money must be in the hands of the treasurer not later than September 5.

Removed to Home.

Mrs. John Klaus was removed from the private hospital, Granville street, to her home, 438 Park avenue, in the Bradley ambulance.

Police Court.

Several cases were heard in police court this morning. E. W. Hampton, who gave his residence as Scranton, Pa., was taken from a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train, charged with drinking and swearing on the train. He was fined \$5 and costs and sent to the city prison. Eugene Connell was fined \$5 and costs for being disorderly, and John Ridenour, a regular, drew a like amount for intoxication.

Condition Improved.

The condition of Miss Alice Maybold, who has been critically ill at Mt. Carmel hospital, Columbus, is reported today as being slightly improved. Miss Maybold resides in Pearl street, and underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Floyd Kear's Injuries.

The condition of Floyd Kear, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kear, who was injured at the furniture factory yesterday, is improved today. His right hand was injured, the top of the index finger of that hand being taken off and the two next fingers were nearly severed. The index finger was grafted back in an effort to save it. The attending physicians were Drs. J. G. Shire and J. R. McClure.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION OPENS CONVENTION TODAY

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM
Cleveland, Aug. 23.—The American Bar Association opened its 1918 convention here today and will continue in session through Friday. About two thousand attorneys from all parts of the United States are attending the convention.

Andrew Squire, of Cleveland, delivered the address of welcome at the opening session this morning. He was followed by Walter George Smith of Pennsylvania, president of the association, who chose for his annual speech "Civil Liberty in America."

State delegations met this morning to nominate members of the general council and to select a vice president and local council for each state. Other business on the morning program was the reading of reports of offices and committees and the nomination and election of new members.

At the afternoon session James M. Beck addressed the judicial session. George Sutherland, of Utah, former president of the association, will preside at tonight's session at which John H. Clarke, associate justice of the United States supreme court will speak. Election of the general council will follow.

The man who has little desire to work can usually find a hard time securing employment.

Classified Ads bring results.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Former Newark Boy.
Ben Stasel, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stasel of Madison township, is now at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. As a boy the greatest desire of



BEN STASEL,
Of Camp Lee, Virginia.

Mr. Stasel was to become a cowboy, so at the age of 19 he started west, visiting all the large cities of the south and west.

For the last four years he has made Las Vegas, N. Mex., his home. While there he became one of the most noted broncho riders of the United States.

From Las Vegas he was called to the colors and is now stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia, in a veterinary training school.

Had Enjoyable Trip.
The following letter has been received by F. E. Brightman, 6 Mayflower flats, from his brother, Leroy, who at the time of writing this letter, was stationed at Camp Mills, L. I., with Company A, 33rd infantry:

"Camp Mills, L. I.,
"August 23, 1918.
Dear Brother and All—had a nice trip from Camp Sherman to Camp Mills, L. I., and it is certainly a big camp. I am writing at Hempstead, L. I. I came through Washington, Baltimore, Cumberland and Philadelphia, and also part of New York, the Statue of Liberty and other points of interest. I was two days and nights on the road. We were also through Newark and Jersey City. At Parkersburg, W. Va., the Red Cross gave us cigarettes, candy and pop. They mailed our cards for us—that is, what were ready. At Washington, D. C., we were served with hot coffee and sandwiches, and had a drill there. We also got off at Grafton, W. Va., and took a walk. At Philadelphia they gave us a full package of cigarettes—that is, small size Piedmonts, with matches fastened on the outside with a rubber, and a big slice of ice cream wrapped in sanitary paper. The people all along the way would cheer and wave flags and handkerchiefs. At every station we past wished us a speedy return and good luck. It certainly made one feel good the way they treated us; the girls shaking hands and throwing kisses to us. I am feeling fine and enjoying things fairly well. We have a fine bunch of officers. I did not see anything but the Washington monument and the capitol at a distance. Believe me it was a great sight to see the Statue of Liberty, and it was lit up when we passed it, for we struck New York at night and that gave us that privilege. It was a pretty, moonlight night when we crossed the Hudson. Well, I will close for this time, and more next, from your brother, Leroy M. Brightman, 333rd Infantry, Company A, Camp Mills, Long Island."

Yuma a Hot Place.
Corporal Geo. E. Heipley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Heipley of 268 West Church street, is located at Yuma, Arizona. He has a brother in the service at Camp Sherman who is in the hospital service.

Corporal Heipley in a letter to the Advocate says that he is still in the hottest place in the United States but expects to be overseas before very long.

The young man stated that he still enjoyed fishing and hunting whenever he got a chance but that it had been too hot of late to get out in the woods or along the streams, but that he had caught 25 salmon in the Colorado river last spring. They are not very good to eat but it is great sport catching them. He also says there is another Newark boy in his camp, Corporal Lester Lyle. Neither one will ever

be far from the sea again.

The dance was a great success. From curb to curb, a quarter block of broad Main street was roped off late in the afternoon, a fire hose was coupled to a plug, and the smooth asphalt was thoroughly washed; when dry it was swept and well sanded, so that it had an excellent dancing surface. In the center of the roped area a band stand was built by laying a platform on top of up-ended beer kegs—eloquent reminders of the dear, dead days of long ago. At about 9 o'clock, our own brass band struck up, and there began a series of dances that did not terminate until nearly 12 o'clock.

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Thursday We Close At Noon In the Morning

you will have an opportunity to select some splendid silks at clearing prices. You who are fortunate enough to find use for them now or later on will do well to look at what the sale affords, right way, for such pricings leave no room for hesitation.

FINE SILK CREPES 90c YARD.

This pretty silk and cotton fabric is 38 inches wide and comes in a big variety of shades. A material that works up into dainty waists, dresses and the delicate shades will make handsome undergarments. Among colors are white—pink—grey—rose—blue—brown and black.

IN THE SPECIAL SILKS NOW \$1.00 YARD

are some excellent bargains, in materials that will be good all through the winter season. Plain and fancy tussahs—fancy striped silks—fancy chiffons and marquises, are among the **\$1.00**

YARD WIDE SHANTUNGS 75c YARD.

Another pretty fabric offered this week in the clearance. Among the colors are blue—grey—white—rose.

THE SPECIAL DRESS GOODS \$1.50 YARD

is a beautiful quality silk and wool 42 inches wide. Only a few pieces left. Colors are tan—brown and navy.

DRESS LINENS ARE CHEAP NOW

It will be a good investment to get them now for next season. In our clearance sale you will have an opportunity to select from a big assortment of pretty colors in fine quality linen. See **75c**

D.O.H. Mazey Company



NATIONAL MAZDA light suits all eyes. In the home, shop or office it prevents discomfort that comes with poor lighting.

SHELBY MAZDA LAMPS

In every socket as a protection for growing eyes and an aid to grown eyes. Order personally or by phone; our number is 1355.

The Avery-Loeb Electric Co.

ACROSS FROM THE T. M. C. A.

GRAND

TONIGHT

NELL SHIPMAN WITH ALFRED WHITMAN IN

Baree Son of Kazan

A wild primitive romance wherein might stirs and love conquers.

Sleuths and Slickers

Big V Comedy

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

MARGERY WILSON AND JACK LIVINGSTON.

The Hard Rock Breed

A thrilling Western Drama with terrific emotional situations.

Allies' Official War Review

Government War Pictures.

Wives and Worries

Comedy

Alhambra Theatre

TONIGHT & TOMORROW

William Fox Presents

GEO. WALSH

—IN—

The Kid Is Clever

A hundred men seek his life.

The tools of revolution close about him! Paid murderers waylay him? He doesn't care!

He laughs! Full of pep and speed!

Added feature: Sid Chaplin in two-reel Bennett comedy.

THE BOMBARDERS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A Five-Act Metro Picture.

Social Quick Sand

Starling

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne

Also, Lyons & Moran in a Star Comedy.

A DUCK OUT OF WATER

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT

Notice of George Maxwell, Esq., of Newark, that he has been appointed and admitted as Esq. on the 21st day of August, 1915, in the County of Union.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1915.

ROBERT J. NELSON, Prothonotary.

S-21 Wedst.

Auditorium Fannie Ward

Exceeds all her past achievements in the leading role of

A. H. WOODS.

Most Sensational Broadway Hit

The Yellow Ticket

Crowds yesterday left the theatre thrilled, pleased, and delighted. You should see it today.

LAST TIMES TODAY

Also the three reel educational

The King of the Rails

No Advance in Prices.

Two Days Starting Tomorrow

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

COMEDY

TRIPLE TROUBLE

NOT A REHASH—NOT A RE-ISSUE—BUT NEW IN ITS ENTIRETY—BUZZING WITH CHARLIE FUN.

—Also—

CHARLES RAY in

THE HIRED MAN

—The—

CHARLES RAY

in

The Hired Man

—Story by

CHARLES RAY

—Produced by

CHARLES RAY

—Directed by

CHARLES RAY

—Produced by

CHARLES RAY

—Story by

CHARLES RAY

—Produced by